DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 098 007 RC 008 206

TITLE	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1973-74 Annual Report.
INSTITUTION	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, Phoenix.
PUB DATE	10 Sep 74
NOTE	26p.; For related document, see ED 085 141
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$1.85 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Accountability; *American Indians; *Annual Reports; Civil Rights; Community Agencies (Public); Human Relations; Legislation; Program Evaluation; *Reservations (Indian); Responsibility; *State Agencies; State Federal Support; *Tribes
IDENTIFIERS	*Arizona

ABSTRACT

The 1973-74 Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs Annual Report provides information on the conditions and problems confronting Arizona Indians. The Commission recognizes its responsibility to provide solutions to such problems as attaining a status of social, economic, and political equality with other citizens of the State and nation. Commission progress in its program of cooperation with State and Federal agencies, tribal councils, legislators, and others in developing harmonious working relationships and trust is shown. Included are: statistical charts as well as a map of the population and acreage of Arizona reservations; listings of Commission members and meetings, projects completed, and published materials distributed; a discussion of Commission highlights; and a financial report. A profile of the Yavapai-Apache Nation describes: the origin and history of the tribe; size and location; tribal government, employment, and economic development; education, health, and welfare; and other tribal activities. The appendixes include the Commission's Enabling Legislation, the Havasupai Resolution, the Hiring of Indian Counselors Resolution, and the Indian Village Site Resolution. A summary concludes the report. (AH)

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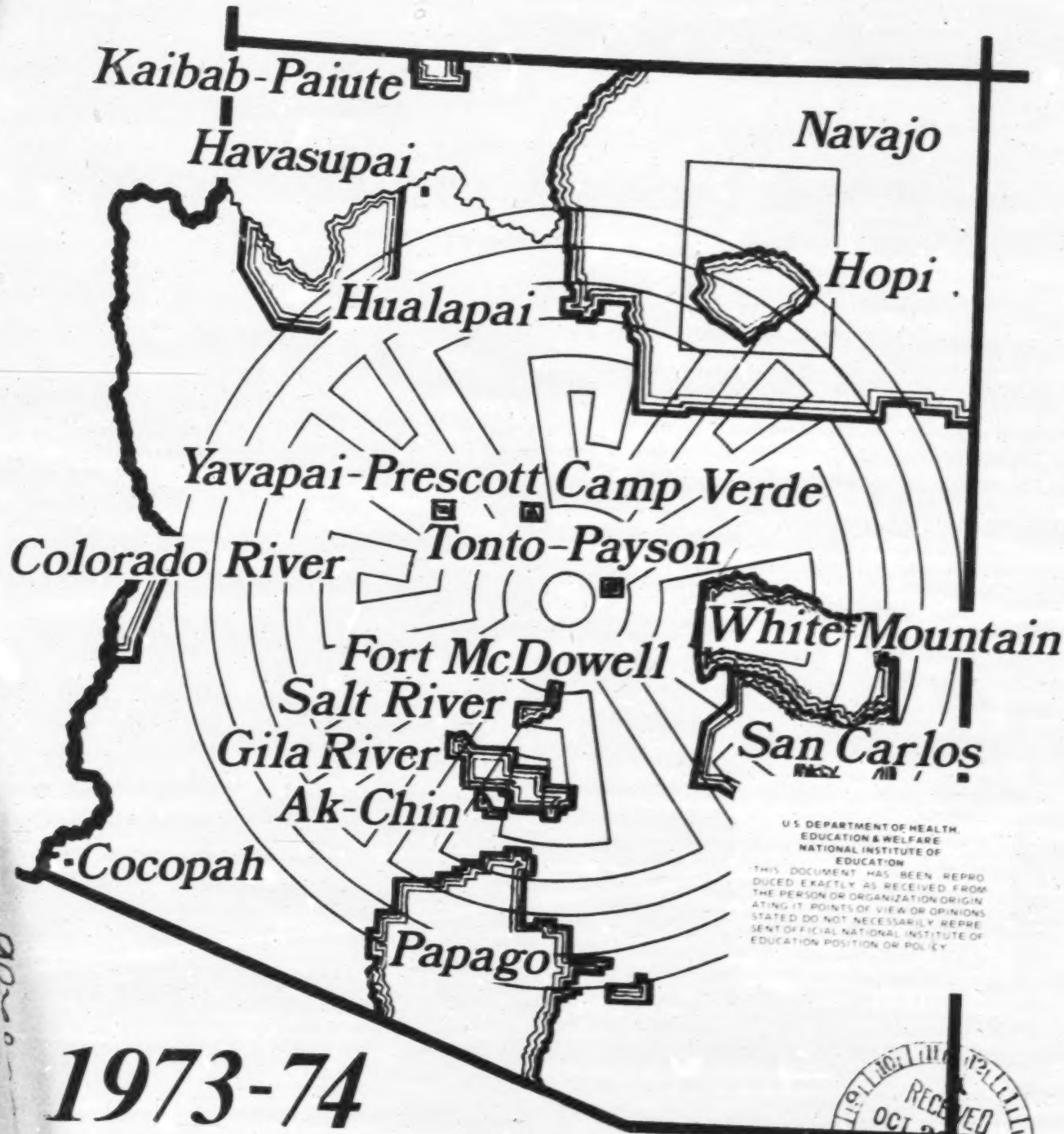
ANNUAL REPORT



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Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

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The Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, I am submitting the 1973-1974 Annual Report for the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs.

The problems confronting Arizona Indians in attaining a place of social, economic and political equality with other citizens of this State and Nation are complex and will take both time and patience to solve. The members of the Commission recognize and accept the responsibility which has been entrusted to them to contribute to the solutions of these problems.

Hopefully, the information contained in this report will prove to be encouraging and helpful as you evaluate the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal councils, legislators and others in developing harmonious working relationships and trust. Trust and respect must be earned, not demanded.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony Drennan Sr.

ANTHONY DRENNAN, SR. - CHAIRMAN

AD:CMP/dd
September 10, 1974

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended 7/15/64 and 4/17/74.

The Commission serves as the official link between the unique tribal autonomies and the state government, its legislative and elected officials.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent. In building better understanding and communications, the Commission has sponsored very successfully an Indian Town Hall type conference on the crucial subject of Indian Water Rights. Such a conference will be sponsored on an annual basis (subjects to be chosen by the tribal leaders) and also we have worked very closely with the State Fair and tribal leadership in developing the Indians image at the Arizona State Fair - Indian Village. These areas of responsibility have been progressing at a very satisfactory rate.

Another of our goals, has been to promote understanding and fellowship in the area of Indian affairs as well as cooperate and assist the tribes in ascertaining self-determination.

The tribal people have come a long way in relatively a short time span, however, an educational program is essential to educate the non-Indians to respect and learn from others who are culturally unalike. With your assistance and our's, this can and will be accomplished.

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

INDIAN MEMBERS

ANTHONY DRENNAN, SR. (CHAIRMAN)----------MOHAVE

LEONA KAKAR (VICE-CHAIRWOMAN)----------PAPAGO

LANCE GREY----------PIMA

DANIEL PEACHES----------NAVAJO

MICHAEL RIOS----------PAPAGO

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

WILLIAM H. SMITH----------PHOENIX

LESTER RUFFNER----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JACK WILLIAMS----------GOVERNOR

N. WARNER LEE----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

DR. WELDON SHOFSTALL----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DR. JAMES SCHAMADEN----------STATE DIRECTOR - HEALTH DEPT.

OFFICE STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR

DIANE DANKERL----------SECRETARY

PAM ANDERSON----------CLERK-STENO

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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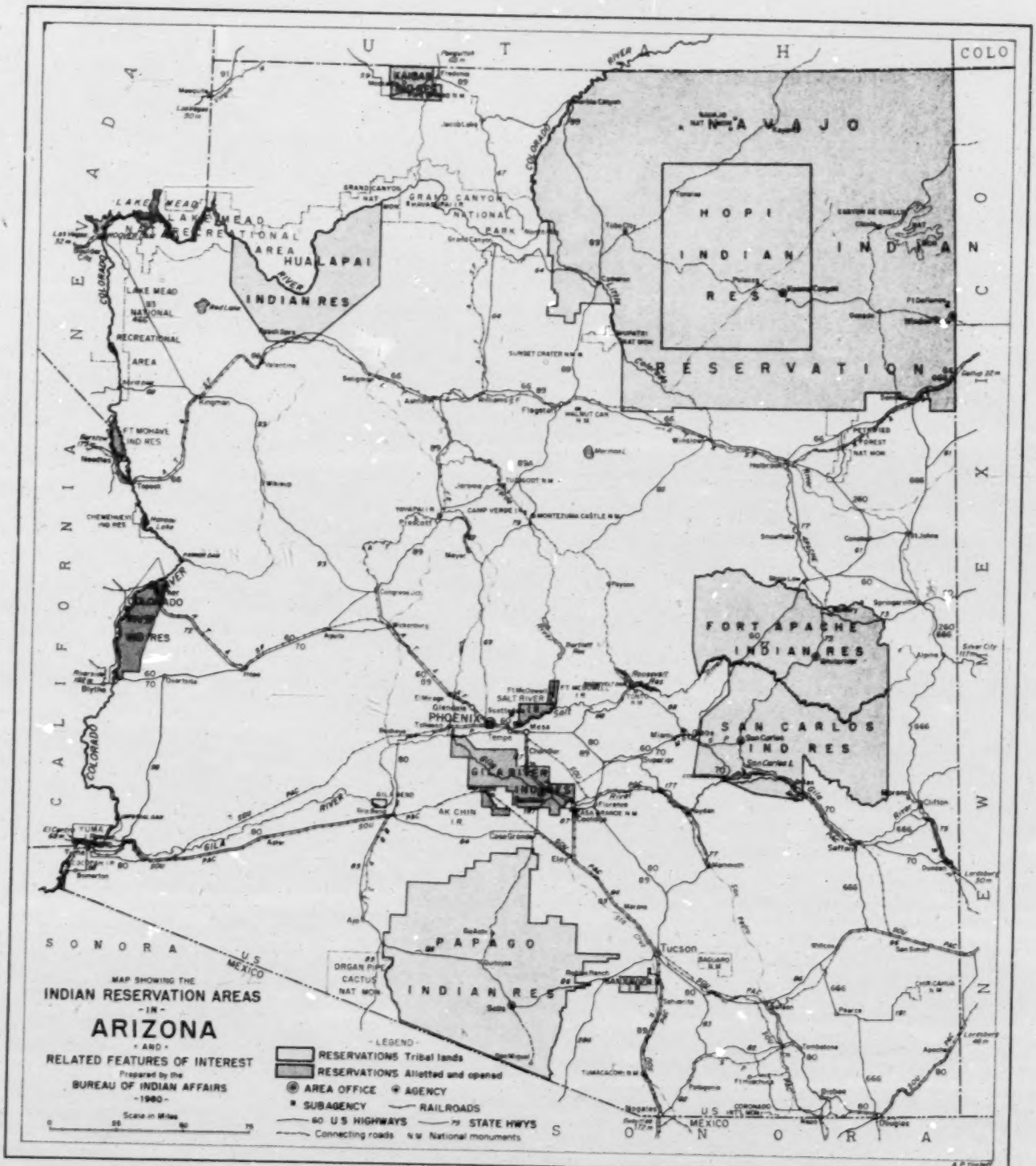

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
Ak-Chin	Papago	266	21,840
Camp Verde	Yavapai-Apache	346	640
Cocopah	Cocopah	360	1,411
Colorado River	Mohave-Chemehuevi	1,581	268,691
Fort Apache	Apache	7,200	1,664,972
Fort McDowell	Yavapai	340	24,680
Gila River	Pima-Maricopa	8,331	371,933
Havasupai	Havasupai	363	3,077
Hopi	Hopi	6,567	2,472,254
Hualapai	Hualapai	870	993,173
Kaibab-Paiute	Paiute	153	120,413
Navajo	Navajo	71,396	8,969,248
Papago	Papago	8,708	2,855,874
Payson	Tonto Apache	65	85
Salt River	Pima-Maricopa	2,750	49,294
San Carlos	Apache	5,097	1,827,501
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	94	1,409
		114,487	19,646,495

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of four regular meetings; one special committee meeting; two-day conference.

(1973)

July 24	Special Committee Meeting relative to the Indian Town Hall Conference. (Indian Water Rights)
August 3	Commission Business Meeting.
August 22-23	Commission's Indian Water Rights Conference.
October 26	Commission Business Meeting.
December 14	Commission Business Meeting.

(1974)

June 14	Commission Business Meeting.

Other Meetings attended:

The Executive Secretary (and in some instances, the Commission's Chairman and/or Field Coordinator) attended tribal council meetings upon invitation from the chairmen; affording the individual council members an opportunity to ask questions and to have a better understanding of their Commission of Indian Affairs.

The office has been represented at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Inter-Tribal Council; U.S. Public Health Service; State Rural Development Committee; Personnel Commission; Indian Development District of Arizona; Annual Health and Education; Phoenix Chamber of Commerce; State Manpower Planning; Project HEED meetings and workshops; Governor's Interstate Indian Council Conference; B.I.A. and Tribal Leaders Executive Seminar; Civil Rights; Justice Planning; Environmental Planning; Revenue Sharing; Legislative Hearings.

The Commission in most cases has taken a very active part in the above mentioned meetings and conferences when requested.

The Commission is a member of the State Programming and Coordinating Committee for federal programs administered by the Department of Economic Planning and Development.

PROJECTS COMPLETED
Fiscal Year 1973-1974

#1 Annual Report 1972-1973.

#2 Arizona State Fair - 1973

Summary: The Commission is in charge of the Indian Village at the State Fair. Opening Ceremonies were held in the Indian Village. The Commission works with the tribal leaders in promoting educational displays. We also sell state fair discount admission tickets to Indian people.

#3 Indian Water Rights

Summary: This was a topic of our first annual Indian town hall conference held at Ft. Apache. Copies of the report are available upon request.

#4 1974 Tribal Directory

Summary: This Directory is one of the Commission's most requested publications. It is our way of improving the Indian and non-Indian communication area. The Tribal Directory is the only one of its kind.

#5 Indian Federal Legislative Digest

Summary: This publication is compiled on a bi-annual basis for the legislators, Indian leaders and others in an endeavor to keep them informed as to federal legislation pending or acted upon in Washington which affects the Indian people of this State.

#6 Commission on Environmental Planning Hearing

Summary: Through the request of a state legislator, the Commission assisted this state agency in acquiring Indian participation and input into their hearing.

#7 Senate Bill 1088 - Commission's Enabling Legislation

Summary: The passage of this bill increased the Indian membership from five to seven; enables the Commission to accept, expend and administer private monies and to initiate and assist with programs on Indian reservations (with the consent of the particular council).

#8 Revenue Sharing Hearings

Summary: Upon request of the Governor and the federal agency, we assisted in contacting the tribal leaders and

urging their participation in the revenue sharing seminars in Arizona.

#9 Havasupai Resolution

Summary: The Commission drafted a resolution urging the Governor to support the Havasupai's position with regards to their land base.

#10 Hiring Indian Counselors Resolution

Summary: The Commission has undertaken a study relative to Schools having substantial Indian students to encourage the hiring of Indian counselors at the college and secondary levels.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1973)

July 24	Special Commission Committee meeting minutes.
August 16	Commission Membership List.
August 27	Commission's Meeting Minutes (8/3/73).
November	Commission's Annual Report.
	Commission's Meeting Minutes (10/26/73).
December 10	Up-dated Tribal Leadership List.

(1974)

February 6	Indian Water Rights Conference Report.
May 5	Up-dated Tribal Leadership List.
	Re-print Senate Bill 1088.
May 30	Commission's Financial and Progress Reports.
	Field Coordinator's Progress Report.
June 25	Indian Federal Legislative Digest.
June	Tribal Directory.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

ARIZONA INDIAN TOWN HALL CONFERENCE "INDIAN WATER RIGHTS"

We had a tremendously successful Arizona Indian Water Rights Conference which was held at Sunrise Park Hotel, Ft. Apache Reservation. There were 112 participants staying for the two-day conference. This conference brought about a much greater understanding of the Indian and non-Indian positions on the subject of water rights which is a crucial subject to almost every reservation and Arizona citizen.

The Commission will sponsor such a town hall meeting on an annual basis.

Conference subjects are chosen by the tribal leaders.

A report of the conference was printed and distributed.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Mike Rios from the Papago Reservation and Mr. Lester Ruffner from Prescott were appointed to the Commission to fill the expired terms of Mr. West Anderson and Mr. John Smart.

A special appreciation luncheon was hosted by the Governor and Inter-Tribal Council for the outgoing members for their dedicated years of service.

COMMISSION'S ENABLING LEGISLATION

Senate Bill 1088 was passed by the thirty-first legislature, second regular session and signed into law April 17, 1974.

This bill increases the Indian membership from five to seven; empowering the Commission to operate more effectively by applying for, administering and expending public and private monies, grants, etc.; we may now initiate or assist programs on reservations with the approval of the respective council.

(See Appendix #1 for actual bill).

COOPERATION WITH THE STATE FAIR - INDIAN VILLAGE

The Commission took a very active part in building the Indians' image and promoting Indian participation in the Indian Village at the Arizona State Fair.

For the very first time, opening ceremonies took place in the Indian Village.

The Commission of Indian Affairs officially accepted and adopted the Indian Village as the site on the State Fairgrounds on behalf of the Indian people of Arizona. A resolution was drafted and read during the opening ceremonies wherein the State Fair Commission was commended for allowing the Indian people to take such an active part in the Fair.

The Commission's Executive Secretary with the assistance of the Valley National Bank arranged to have Miss Indian America - Maxine Norris attend and participate in the opening ceremonies. Miss Indian Arizona and Miss Navajo were also present.

Cash prizes, ribbons and trophies were awarded to the following tribes for their booth displays:

1st place - Colorado River
2nd - Gila River
3rd - Papago
4th - Ft. McDowell
5th - Salt River
6th place - Fort Apache

State Fair discount admission tickets were again sold by the Commission to tribal people.

The results: 10,187 adult tickets were sold and 3,242 children tickets; the money collected was deposited with the State Fair and totaled $7,985.00.

The Commission is discussing the possibilities of having an all-Indian two-day rodeo during the State Fair. This is in the preliminary stages.

RESOLUTIONS

Havasupai: Our office was requested to support the Havasupai Tribe's position relative to their land base in the Grand Canyon.

Various bills had been introduced in Congress relative to the Havasupai regaining some of their original land base.

The Commission passed a resolution urging Governor Williams to support and intercede on behalf of the Havasupai people in returning 251,000 acres.

(See Appendix #2).

Hiring of Indian Counselors: This concern was brought to the Commission regarding Indian students needing guidance and counselling at secondary and college levels of education.

The Commission passed a resolution recommending the hiring of Indian counselors at secondary and college levels at institutions with substantial Indian enrollment.

The office is currently working on this project putting together additional facts and figures prior to making further recommendations.

(See Appendix #3).

Indian Village Resolution: This was read during opening Fair ceremonies officially accepting and adopting the Indian Village site on the State Fairgrounds on behalf of the Indian people.

(See Appendix #4).

STATE SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

The office was contacted and requested to advise the tribal leaders of various equipment that could be utilized.

Several tribes indicated an interest in acquring some of the machinery which is surplus property from the State Prison. We are still working on this project.

PUBLICATIONS

1974 Tribal Directory: This publication is used by everyone involved in the area of Indian Affairs; it's referred to as the "Bible".

Indian Federal Legislative Digest: This report is but one way the Commission endeavors to keep those interested in Indian legislation informed as to the progress of bills pending and acted upon in Washington.

The Annual Report: This publication is an overview of the Commission's activities during the fiscal year. The report now contains a special feature called Reservation Profile which is a synopsis of a particular reservation.

Indian Water Rights Report: Conference report printed and distributed following the Indian Town Hall meetings.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Commission assisted and endorsed the Arizona Commission on Environmental Planning by assisting with the hearings. We actively participated by inviting the tribal leaders to attend and have input prior to legislation being drafted.

The office also worked with the federal government and the Governor's office in seeking tribal participation in the revenue sharing seminars that were scheduled for Arizona.

CONSOLIDATIONS OF MEETINGS

Due to the fuel crisis, it was felt that the Commission should endeavor to consolidate meetings to assist the tribal leaders; whenever possible, we consolidated meetings with: IDDA; Inter-Tribal Council; Arizona Affiliated Tribes.

FINANCIAL REPORT

1973 - 1974

		TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1973-1974		TOTAL REVERTING		TOTAL APPROPRIATION 1973-74	
7110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$45,648.11		$ 851.89		$46,500.00	
7150	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES FICA, WORKMEN'S COMP, INS., ETC.	5,635.18		364.82		6,000.00	
7200	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
	7272.0 Maintenance & Repairs	118.06		81.94		200.00	
	7280.0 Office Supplies	1,848.51		251.49		2,100.00	
	7334.0 Stamps	808.56	$6,387.16	- 108.56	$ 112.84	700.00	$6,500.00
	7335.0 Telephone	1,676.57		- 776.57		900.00	
	7349.0 Rentals (Hot-Cold Water)	50.96		49.04		100.00	
	7360.0 Subscriptions & Organ. Dues	36.50		63.50		100.00	
	7250.0 Office Rental (quarters)	1,848.00		- 248.00		1,600.00	
	7331.0 Tribal Directory Printing	-0-		800.00		800.00	
7220	TRAVEL - STATE						
	7221.0 Mileage (Private vehicle)	1,805.65	$6,053.44	1,194.35	$2,446.56	3,000.00	$8,500.00
	7222.0 Meals & Lodging	2,871.00		1,329.00		4,200.00	
	7223.0 Taxis, (private plane)	179.52		- 179.52		-0-	
	7224.0 Vehicle Expense (state)	1,197.27		102.73		1,300.00	
7230	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	301.28		198.72		500.00	
7430	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	587.03		12.97		600.00	
	TOTALS	$64,612.31		$3,987.69		$68,600.00	

The Governor and Legislative Leaders requested that all state agencies revert 5% of their appropriation due to the economic circumstances.

SPECIAL FEATURE

YAVAPAI-APACHE PROFILE

ORIGIN AND HISTORY. The origin and history of the Yavapai people is a largely verbal chronicle some of which has been depicted in writing by non-Indians and passed down through the ages of time by medicine men and elders of the Yavapai tribes. Thus, the beginning of Yavapai history acknowledged by the legends told is believed to have started when people began emerging from the depths of an underworld through an opening at Montezuma Well. It has been told that the civilization which later flowered was subsequently destroyed by a global flood caused by waters welling up from beneath the surface of the earth. Yavapai tradition has it that a Goddess Komwidapakuwia and her grandson, "Monster Slayer," survived the flooding which was followed by a world-wide holocaust.

At a later time when the Yavapai people had multiplied in numbers, the solidarity of the Yavapais was disrupted after trouble began among the families of two groups of children, one of whom was hit in the eye while playing war games with bow and arrows and hurling stones. According to ancient stories told, this encounter among the Yavapai families resulted in a band of Yavapais moving to an "uninhabited" area of Western Arizona where they assimilated with the Yuma and Mohave tribes while maintaining relations with Northeastern Yavapais.

Culturally and linguistically, the Yavapai are similar to the Hualapai and Havasupai, yet also have characteristics of the Apache. How these distinctive similarities evolved to become Yavapai remains unanswered. Nevertheless, it is generally accepted by Yavapais themselves that the ancestors of these three groups of Yavapai, Hualapai, and Havasupai, were of a common stock at one time.

The Yavapai Nation has been broken down into three distinct tribes classified as the Northeastern, Western, and Southeastern tribes, each having had contact among themselves over a vast region and each having had a recognized tract of land for its own sustenance. Cordial relations among the three Yavapai groups in the past were affirmed through inter-marriage, cooperation in war, and respect for one another's territory when hunting or gathering foods. The Yavapai's mobility and nomadic ways in earlier times was noted in a paper submitted by E. W. Gifford for a University of California publication in the following words: "Of all the Yuman groups, the Yavapai were unique in inhabiting a vast territory embracing some 20,000 square miles, roughly 200 miles in its East-West dimension and 100 miles in its North-South dimension. They were not confined to a single ecological area, as were the Yuma or the Havasupai, for example, but ranged over a wide variety of territory from the low country at the confluence of the Gila and the Colorado to the lofty Bradshaw and Mazatzal Mountains in central Arizona, altitudinally from elevations of about 200 feet to 7000 and 8000 feet, from blistering desert to shady mountain streams, from lower Austral life zone to Canadian life zone." An adjustment in Yavapai existence to a geographic and social environment such as that described by Gifford was thought to be unequal yet necessary if the tribes were to survive. A nomadic way of life was the outcome for the Yavapais in preference to a subsistence based on agriculture.

In the 1800's, the Yavapais were assigned to a rectangular-shaped reservation created by Executive Order on November 9, 1871. In size, the newly-designated Rio Verde Reservation measured ten miles on each side of the Verde River and forty miles parallel to the river. Its southernmost boundary ranged from a point north of the present site of Camp Verde to a northern boundary which extended past the community of Drake. In 1873, the Interior Secretary was to report that 2,058 members of the three Yavapai tribes were located on the Rio Verde Reservation. Other sources indicate that approximately 1,000 members of the Yavapai bands were placed on the reservation in the Spring of 1873 while others were sent to the San Carlos agency. Eventually, the remaining 1400 Indians were to be rounded up and relocated by foot to San Carlos some 180 miles away over high mountains, across numerous streams, and on an "extremely rocky trail." This "cruel, cruel undertaking" began on February 27, 1875, and ended in the middle of March of that Winter. The forced march is considered to rival or surpass in its hardships, the "Trail of Tears" experienced by the Five Civilized Tribes and the "Long Walk" endured by the Navajos. Witnesses of that time in Yavapai history have recorded that this trail of sorrows was undoubtedly the result of "unscrupulous white men ... and political influence" exerted by "a political ring of federal officials, contractors, etc. ..." in Tucson. The motive of "this gang of racketeers" later became clear after a few Yavapai-Apaches were allowed to return to their native lands from San Carlos: they found that "the best land had been located by white men."

SIZE AND LOCATION. Presently, only 559.5 acres broken up into four parcels, remain of the Northeastern Yavapai lands. These consist of 458 acres at Middle Verde, 40 acres next to the town of Camp Verde, 58 acres at Clarkdale, and 3.5 acres at Rimrock. Although some 342 Yavapai-Apaches are said to reside on this limited acreage, the total membership is reported to be close to 800 persons. Prior to the forced relocation to San Carlos, the Northeastern Yavapai Tribes had consisted of six bands. Included in these bands were descendants of the presentday Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Tribe whose headquarters is situated at Middle Verde, some 93 miles north of Phoenix, and 30 miles east of Prescott, Arizona. The topography of the combined reservation lands lie within a climate unaffected by heavy industry in the historic Verde Valley. Much of the Yavapai-Apache area occupies semi-arid rolling hills and fertile agricultural and grazing lands, all surrounded by high mountainous terrain.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT. On October 24, 1936, the Constitution and Bylaws of the Yavapai-Apache Indians of the Camp Verde reservation was ratified. This tribal action enabled the General Community Council to act as governing body of the Yavapai-Apache communities and authorized the Council under Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution to exercise the following powers: a) to negotiate with Federal, State and local governments; b) to employ legal counsel...; c) to veto any sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of tribal lands ... or other tribal assets without the consent of the Indians; d) to advise the Secretary of the Interior with regard to all appropriation estimates or Federal projects...; e) to manage all tribal economic affairs and enterprises...; f) to promulgate and enforce ordinances ... governing the conduct of members ... (i.e. in relation to tribal affairs); g) to charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes...; h) to adopt resolutions ... regulating the procedure of the Council itself and of other tribal agencies, tribal officials, or tribal organizations. ...

The General Community Council meets on the second Saturday of each month at the Middle Verde Indian Community building. Special meetings are also held whenever necessary. Annual elections are prescribed by tribal laws in July for Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. Membership in the Council consists of eight elected representatives, three of whom are chosen from within the Council to serve as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary-Treasurer.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS. It is the Council that has been largely responsible for overseeing the planning, development and operations of various federal programs which partially sustain the economy of the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Tribe. Some of the programs managed are: Native American Programs (NAP), Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA), Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), HUD, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), HEW, etc. Through Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Four Corners Commission funds, the tribe has obtained a new tribal building complete with a community hall and modest offices.

TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT. The Federal programs described above account for the employment of 12 people on the reservation including two CHR's (Community Health Representatives) funded through Public Health Service, Headstart personnel, and Education Coordinator. Off-reservation employment is localized mainly to the Cottonwood area in the manufacturing industry. Seasonal employment is also realized in the agriculture, ranching, and municipal sectors throughout the Verde Valley. No reliable employment data could be found for purposes of verification with comparable statistics derived from sources other than from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. However, there is no question that jobs are direly needed. A present Yavapai-Apache tribal leader has confirmed BIA predictions that by 1975, over 150 jobs will be needed for the anticipated available work force which will have increased at a significant rate.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. To offset the local unemployment picture, the tribe has embarked upon a commercial venture which when completed should provide for an estimated 50 employees in a giant tourism complex. Plans have already been drawn by Numkena & Associates of Phoenix for the Yavapai-Apache Commercial Center which will be located near the intersection of the I-17 Interstate Highway, the Middle Verde Road and the Montezuma Castle National Monument turnoff. This ambitious project is expected to include an Arts and Crafts Information Center, a complex consisting of a restaurant-cocktail lounge, coffee shop, bar, pool, convenience market, campgrounds, patio lobby, offices, etc., a 40-unit motel, a service station, a ramada and overnight parking facilities. This enterprise has been given top priority by the tribal council and its estimated cost of construction has been set at $1,657,000. The proposal itself is seen as a potential boost to the Verde Valley's expanding economy.

EDUCATION. The tribe's activities in the educational area has been greatly assisted by a Title IV Office of Education grant which is aimed at alleviating the rate of drop-outs by Yavapai-Apache students most of whom attend public schools in the immediate area while an estimated ten students are enrolled in boarding schools. Also, through the Title IV program, an old, unused church is being renovated for use as an Education Center for Yavapai-Apache children attending Camp Verde schools. Approximately ten Yavapai-Apaches are registered in higher education institutions

throughout the State of Arizona and elsewhere. At the present time, two Native Yavapai-Apaches are presently teaching in the Prescott and Camp Verde school system within the vicinity of their reservation lands. Undoubtedly, the mere presence of the two certified teachers in the public school system is a notable achievement for the tribe, considering its small population and limited resources.

One of the goals of the Yavapai-Apache community is to have a school cafeteria built to benefit the needy and Indian children attending Camp Verde schools. However, the immediate objective of many Yavapai-Apache parents of children attending Camp Verde schools, is to elect a tribal member for a position on the school district's Board of Trustees.

LAW AND ORDER. Law enforcement and judicial services are carried out by the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Tribe on a contracting basis through funds derived from certain Federal agencies. For instance, in the past LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) monies were used to provide for a resident police officer to cover the dispersed Yavapai-Apache communities. However, planning in this area has been limited to a suggestion that an additional policeman be hired to supplement present law enforcement services.

HEALTH. The area of major health needs by the Yavapai-Apaches include general medical care, maternal and child care, diabetes detection and follow-up. Other needs are for convenient sanitation facilities and health education in all fields (mental health, emergency care, rehabilitation, etc.) which are also serious matters to the tribe -- much more so because of its relative isolation from large urban institutions. Alcoholism, dental care, and diabetes are some health concerns which the tribe feels, must also continue to be improved upon with increased health services. Some specialized services are provided by the Phoenix Indian Hospital located 93 miles away, while other medical cases are referred by a Public Health nurse to a doctor in Camp Verde on a contractual basis. Supplementary health services such as health education and environmental sanitation services, are provided by the Phoenix Indian Health Area Office. Additionally, the reservation is being served by two Comprehensive Health Representatives. Yavapai-Apache patients are also referred to a contracted hospital in Cottonwood, Arizona. Some contract dental work is done by dentists in the local area; other dental services are provided during the summertime through a dental program financed by other sources. Progress in the health care area has been slow. For instance, it was only three years ago when a member of the tribe was led to remark: "The Cottonwood hospital would not treat Indians until a missionary's wife talked to the staff, now they do." However, by making known Yavapai-Apache needs and "unwanted needs," it is hoped that the Federal government may begin to exert its role as trustee by directing its efforts more intensively toward improved health and medical care.

WELFARE. The reservation has been designated an economic "depressed area" and therefore eligible for redevelopment programs sponsored by the Economic Development Administration. With very little in the way of availability of jobs on the reservation and in nearby settlements, the welfare rate among tribal members is considered to be on par statistically with other Indian reservations. Welfare services are provided jointly by the County and Bureau of Indian Affairs offices with the Food Stamp Program being a

popular means of assistance to eligible members of the Yavapai-Apache communities. In the area of housing for low and limited income families, significant gains have been made as indicated by the number of new houses built in the Middle Verde community. Preliminary approval has already been made by HUD for additional housing units to be constructed at Clarkdale in addition to mutual-help housing and home improvement projects already completed.

OTHER TRIBAL ACTIVITIES. Although fishing in the Verde River area is excellent and deer, elk, antelope, bear, quail, duck, geese, turkey, and rabbit may be found in the surrounding areas for hunting purposes, the Yavapai-Apache reservation does not allow hunting and fishing on tribal lands due to severe constraints placed on the tribe's divided acreage, and social restraints of an expanding population.

SUMMARY. In "The Way to Rainy Mountain," Dr. N. Scott Momaday contemplates upon Indian goals of life in the following words: "Now, more than ever, we might do well to enter upon a vision quest of our own, that is, a quest after vision itself. And in this the Indian stands to lead by his example. For with respect to such things as a sense of heritage, of a vital continuity in terms of origin and of destiny, a profound investment of the mind and spirit in the oral traditions of literature, philosophy, and religion -- those things, in short, which constitute his vision of the world -- the Indian is perhaps the most culturally secure of all Americans." This insight appropriately converges with some of the hopes of the tribe and with the observation made by an elder statesman of the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apaches who stated: "We need to widen our eyes. We need to look not at the horizon. We need to look over the horizon."

REFERENCES

1. E. W. Gifford, Northeastern and Western Yavapai (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1936)

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4. American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, (New York City, 1929)

5. William T. Corbusier, Verde to San Carlos (Tucson, Arizona: Dale Stuart King, 1971)

6. N. Scott Momaday, The Way to Rainy Mountain (Albuquerque, New Mexico: The University of New Mexico Press, 1969)

7. "Tribal Chairman Sees Need for Change," The Arizona Republic. July 28, 1971, p. 8C

Thirty-first Legislature
Second Regular Session
S-1088 Signed 4-17-74

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs is operative under Article 4, titles 41-541 and 41-542 (As amended effective July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974) of the Arizona Revised Statutes:

ARTICLE 4 INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 41-541, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 1973, chapter 158, section 294, is amended to read:

41-541. Commission of Indian Affairs; members; officers; voting; meetings; compensation

A. The Arizona commission of Indian affairs shall consist of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the director of the department of health services and the attorney general, who shall be ex officio members, and ~~seven~~ NINE members appointed by the governor, two at large who shall be non-Indian, and ~~five~~ SEVEN from among the Indian tribes. Each tribe or tribal council may submit the names of not to exceed two members of its tribe, and from the names so submitted, the governor shall appoint the ~~five~~ SEVEN Indian members.

B. The term of office of each appointive member shall be three years. The terms of ~~two~~ THREE appointive members shall expire on the first Monday in January each year. ~~, except that on the first Monday in January of each third year, the terms of three members shall expire.~~ Each member shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualifies. Appointment to fill a vacancy caused otherwise than by expiration of a term shall be for the unexpired portion thereof.

C. Members of the commission serving by virtue of their office shall serve without compensation. Appointed members shall receive compensation as determined pursuant to section 38-611 for each day of attendance upon meetings.

D. The commission shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman, who shall be appointive members, and adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of meetings. A record shall be kept of all proceedings and transactions.

E. The commission shall meet at least twice each year at such times and places as it determines, and may hold meetings upon the call of the chairman. A majority of the appointed members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but ex officio members may vote. Members who fail to attend three consecutive meetings shall be deemed to have resigned but the commission may for good cause grant leaves of absence to its members.

F. THE COMMISSION MAY APPLY FOR, ACCEPT, RECEIVE AND EXPEND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIFTS OR GRANTS OF MONEY OR PROPERTY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE DONOR AND FOR ANY PURPOSE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ARTICLE.

Sec. 2. Section 41-542, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

41-542. Powers and duties; studies and hearings; cooperation between federal, state and local agencies; reports

A. The commission shall consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state. The studies shall be made to accumulate, compile and assemble information on any phase of Indian affairs. For such purpose the commission may employ staff personnel, hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

B. The Commission shall make a written annual report, giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations to the governor and the legislature, and shall from time to time submit such other reports as may be necessary.

C. THE COMMISSION MAY INITIATE OR ASSIST PROGRAMS ON A RESERVATION ONLY UPON THE REQUEST OF OR WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL FOR SUCH RESERVATION.

Sec. 3 Initial terms of additional members

Of the two additional members of the Indian affairs commission authorized by this act, one shall be appointed to serve an initial term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1976, and one shall be appointed to serve an initial term expiring on the first Monday of January, 1977. Thereafter, all subsequent appointments shall be for a term of three years.

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(APPENDIX #2)

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, A question relative to the Havasupai Tribe's land base is presently before the Congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS, much of the ancestral lands of the Havasupai Indians are not included in their present reservation, and

WHEREAS, some of the land which is of little economic value to others has great significance to the Supai people for religious and cultural reasons, and

WHEREAS, the enlargement of the Supai Reservation will serve to assure Indian people that there is a new climate in Indian affairs which will deal fairly with the Indian property rights and will show respect for Indian spiritual values, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Commission of Indian Affairs respectfully urges the Governor of Arizona, the Honorable Jack Williams, to support and intercede on behalf of the Havasupai people in relation to the return of 251,000 acres.

CERTIFICATION

This Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, where a quorum was present and was passed by a vote of 8 in favor and 0 opposed this 14th day of June, 1974.

Antone Drennan Sr

ANTONE DRENNAN, SR. - Chairman

CMP:AD/dd
cc: The Honorables Sam Steiger
Morris Udall
Chairman, Comm. on Insular & Interior Affairs (House)
Mr. Oscar Paya

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(APPENDIX #3)

RESOLUTION OF THE ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS RECOMMENDING THE HIRING OF INDIAN COUNSELORS AT SECONDARY AND COLLEGE LEVELS AT INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL INDIAN ENROLLMENTS

WHEREAS:

1. Many State Supported Public Schools and Colleges, including Junior Colleges, have substantial Indian enrollment,

2. The Indian Tribes of Arizona have recognized the social and economic benefits of education for their people,

3. The Indian Tribal Leaders have expressed their desires to improve the economic well-being of their reservations, through training and educational opportunities;

4. It is essential, therefore, that Indian students enrolled at secondary and college levels be given the necessary assistance in order that they can successfully complete their education and training.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs hereby recommends to the Governor that State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Presidents of various colleges and universities provide in their budgets for Indian Counselors at secondary and college levels with substantial Indian enrollment, and

2. Substantial Indian enrollment would apply to schools with 25 or more of the total enrollment being Indians from federally recognized tribes, and

3. These counselors be appropriately funded to adequately counsel Indian students and to encourage them to complete their educational careers, and

4. The office of the Indian counselor coordinated closely with Financial Aid Offices and other counseling offices as well as with the Indian Tribes to ensure full assistance is being provided to Indian students.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this Resolution was presented and approved at a duly called meeting of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs where a quorum was present on this 14th day of December, 1973.

West Anderson, Chairman

Clinton M. Pattea, Executive Secretary

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(APPENDIX #4)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Commission of Indian Affairs does hereby accept and adopt the Indian Village as the official site on the State Fairgrounds in behalf of the Indian people of Arizona,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Arizona State Fair Commission be commended for allowing the Indian people to take an active part in the Arizona State Fair.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing Resolution was adopted October 26, 1973 at a Special Commission Meeting where a quorum was present.

WEST ANDERSON, Chairman

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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S U M M A T I O N

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members of each of the reservations for their continued support.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission staff to travel 30,000 miles on 106 reservation trips.

The Executive Secretary and in several instances the Field Coordinator and Commission Chairman, were invited to attend and participate in council meetings wherein beneficial understanding on both sides was achieved. This is part of an educational program to inform the tribal leadership of the assistance the Commission can be in various areas and in turn the reservation leaders are able to relay their desires and concerns.

The Commission is grateful to the State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that with the new legislation, the Commission can embark on programming that will enable it to be more responsive to the Indian citizens, state leaders and others in achieving significant goals and accomplishments; thus always keeping in mind that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTHONY DRENNAN, SR. - Chairman

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September, 1974